NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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AMUSEMBNTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- DANON AND PYTHIAS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond at

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TERROR OF THE ROAD-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE LADY OF LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- LINDA, THE SEGAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and Evening Magic Will-Sailes and Trans-Living Con-BRYANTS' MINSTELLS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broady -- BURLESOURS, SONTS, DANCES, &C. -SOURSE D'ETHIOF HOOLBY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Salorn, frontway. - Ethiorian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway .-- SONG WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.-Wood's MIN

New York, Friday, January 18, 1861.

The News.

Our despatches from Washington state that Col. Hayne, the South Carolina Commissioner, after conference with the secessionists at the capital, has considerably modified his proposals to the government. He no longer demands the uncoudi tional surrender of Fort Sumter to the authorities of South Carolina, but suggests that it be given up to them in order to prevent a collision and a useless effusion of blood.

We have no news of startling import from Charleston to-day. Governor Pickens has recom mended the Legislature of South Carolina to in crease the army of that State, so as to be prepared for enemies from any quarter, and also provide for fortifications and a seacoast police.

In Congress yesterday the Senate took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill and passed it. Among other appropriations is one of \$350,000 for the New York and California mail service, from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861; \$300,000 for a coaling station on the Isthmus of Panama, and a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of law relative to the Printing Bureau. The Pacific Railroad bill was then discussed till the adjournment. In executive session the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War was received from the President, and a lively contest arose between the secessionists and their opponents on the question of referring it to a committee. In this the opponents of Mr. Holt were defeated, and the nomination will probably be confirmed to-day. In the House the debate on the crisis of the nation was continued by Messrs. Thomas, of Tennessee; Sickles, of New York; Ashley, of Ohio, and Perry, of Maine. The discussion will be closed to-day by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

It would seem that the Alabama secessionists are not altogether barmonious. It is reported that they have telegraphed to their delegation in Congress not to resign their places just yet, as the delegates to the State Convention from North Alabama hesitate to sign the ordinance of seces-

Jas. E. Kerrigan, member of Congress cleet and John A. Kennedy. Superintendent of Police, yesterday attended before the Grand Jury of the armament being fitted out for the Southern ports. thus giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States government.

Gov. Weller has notified the State Department of his acceptance of the mission to Mexico.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with Costa Rica, providing for the settlement of the claims of

our citizens upon the latter government. But little of general interest transpired in the Legislature yesterday. Our despatches and reports, in another column, will supply our readers

with all the information they may require from the State capital. The steamship Edinburg, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at th

The news by this arrival has been anticipated by the Teutonia off Cape Race, but the details from our files are of some importance. It is rumored that a Russian fleet is to take the

port last evening, bringing \$600,000 in specic.

place of the French fleet in case the latter is withdrawn from Gaeta, and that as an earnest of this a Russian frigate has already arrived off Gaeta and anchored alongside the French fleet.

The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on the 3d. via Londonderry on the 4th inst., arrived at Portland vesterday afternoon.

By this arrival we have particulars of the wreck of the Amercan ship Guttenberg, from New York for Hamburg, and the loss of twenty-three of the passengers and crew. We also learn of the loss of the American ship Bostonian, for London.

The commercial intelligence is not important. Among other items of news from Europe comes the announcement that Frederick William IV King of Prussia, is dead. He died at Sans Souci about noon of the 2d inst., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. It is well known that he became insane towards the close of 1857, when his brother. Prince William, the father of Queen Victoria's son-in-law, became regent, and is now his successor under the title of William V. The late King commenced his reign on the death of his father, Frederick William III., in the year 1840, a reign more remarkable for weak, vacillating policy, and s tendency to the absolutist principles of his father, which he merely pretended to dislike, than a wise understanding of the requirements of the age, and the people, who, weary of his treachery, rose and nearly dethroned him in 1848. The history of his reign is interesting, but from its length is unavoidably crowded out of our column this morning. We will probably publish it to-

merrow. A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, President Genet in the chair. A resolution was presented and adopted to the effect that a memorial should be presented to the Legislature asking of them to prevent the city Post Office being kept permanently on 4ts present site. A resolution was also adopted in reference to the bill now before the State Legislature which contemplates placing the appointment of the and referred to the appropriate committee. The unual report of the City Inspector was received derdered to be printed. The City Inspector cent in a list of twenty-two names of persons apconted by him as Assistant Health Wardens for confirmation. The parties were confirmed, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a spicy debate occurred on the Mayor's annual message, which has been already published, Mesars. Orton and Late of the contains it as a treasonable pro- | will do their duty for the Union. We believe | Washington market look out.

duction. Charles T. McClenachan was re-elected Clerk of the Board, and a number of papers from the Aldermen were referred to the respective committees when appointed.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, the usual statistical returns were presented. There are now in the public institutions 8,777 persons—an increase of 241 over the past week, 465 in excess of the number for the corresponding period of 1860, and 850 over 1859. Last week 1,904 were admitted, and a very large number of persons are receiving outdoor relief This statement indicates the dreadful destitution which prevails in consequence of the general pros tration of business.

The New York Typographical Society last even ing celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin by a social reunion at their rooms in Chambers street. We elsewhere report the proceedings.

Coroner Schirmer received an anonymous communication yesterday in relation to the late mysterious murder in the Bowery, which it is hoped will eventually lead to the detection of the assassin. It is the request of the Coroner that the writer of the communication should call upon him, and explain matters at length. The in quest will be resumed this afternoon at three

o'clock, at the Seventeenth precinct station house. Rarey gave his fifth lecture last evening to an audience as large as ever. Flora Temple made her first appearance upon the stage, and a genuinely vicious horse afforded a rare exhibition. A picturesque report will be found elsewhere.

The ice in the Central Park, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, was yesterday in toe soft a condition to be used by skaters with either comfort or safety. The slight frost of early yesterday morning had given somewhat of a glassy look to the surface of the pond, but had made but little other impression.

The Cunard screw steamship Palestine will sail to-day at noon for Liverpool direct. Letters, &c., for all parts of Europe will be received at the office of the company, No. 4 Bowling Green, till half-past ten o'clock.

The cotton market yesterday was less buoyant, while a air demand existed from spinners and for export. Dealers were on the lookout for later news from Liverpool, due by the Asia and Teutonia. The sales embraced about .000 bales, closing on the basis of about 12%c. a 12%c. for middling uplands. Flour was more active, while prices for most descriptions were without change of me nent in prices. Wheat was heavy and dull, and sales moderate, at quotations given in another column Corn was heavy and closed at easier rates, while sale were made to a fair extent. Pork was firm, with sale of new mess at \$17 37% a \$17 50, and prime at \$13 12% a \$13 25. Sugars were more active, and prices without change of importance; the sales embraced about 2,00 hds., 100 boxes and 570 bags. Coffee was steady, with sales of 1,800 bags Rio at 11c. a 13c. Freights were irmer, with more offering, while room was reduced orn and wheat were taken for Liverpool, in bulk and bags, at 10%d a 11d., and flour at 3s. 3d. a 3s. 6d hiefly at the latter figure.

The Crisis Before the People-The Approaching New England State Elections.

The ultimatum of Mr. Buchanan to the war like requisition of South Carolina, through Colonel Hayne, for the surrender of Fort Sumter, has concentrated the public attention upon the issue thus made up of peace or war. Anticipating a bloody collision, which may summon the whole country to arms, we apprehead that our readers of all parties are thus brought to the opinion that prompt measures, calculated to avoid war, without sacrificing the honor or the prestige of the general government, are much more important now than any sectional movements, propositions or concessions for the salvation of the Union.

Admitting the force of this opinion, but still entertaining the hope that war in the interim will be avoided, so as to leave the incoming administration free to make its election between conciliation and coercion, we have the whole field of the argument-peace or war, concina tion or coercion. Union or disunion-still open before us. Our republican cotemporaries admonish us that "the first question to be decided They demand, too, that the rights and the integrity of the government of the Union shall first be vindicated in the enforcement of the laws, before any propositions involving further concessions to slavery can be entertained Nor can it be denied that the moral strength of this government materially depends upon its capacity to enforce, if necessary, its constitutional rights against domestic usurpations, as well as in resistance to foreign aggressions.

The powers of the federal government ar well defined. They are the powers surrendered by the States for the general welfare; and so far they make the United States a single sovereignty. Furthermore, as there is nothing in the constitution recognizing the right of State to secede from the Union, and as ther are no exceptional constitutional provisions making any discrimination between acts of rebellion against the federal government under State authority and similar acts without any such authority, we must concede the power of the federal government to enforce the laws of the Union not less to-day in South Carolina than in New York. But the exercise of this power, and the conditions and the extent of its exercise, at a crisis like this, and considering all the tubborn facts with which we have to deal, involve us in duties and dangers of the most difficult and delicate nature. There is the duly of executing the laws; but there is the danger of precipitating a civil war, in which all laws, all political rights, all safeguards of society, federal and local, may be destroyed.

The framers of the constitution never treamed of the possibility of a sectional revolutionary imbreglio such as this; but for all causes of State or sectional complaints against the general government the needful remedy was provided in the ways and means ordained for the revision of the constitution. This brings us to the main proposition of this article, to wit:--that if we maintain relations of peace between the general government and each and all of the Southern States for a month or two longer, we may arrive at some manifestations directly from the people of the North which will bring the administration of Mr. Lincoln and the republican party practically to the work of such concessions to the

South as will save the Union. A State election will come off in New Hamp shire on the 12th of March; in Connecticut on the 1st of April, and in Rhode Island on the 3d of the same month, comprehending in each case the election of members of Congress. Beginning with New Hampshire, let the advocates in that State of concessions to the South for the sake of the Union prepare, upon this issue, for a trial of strength with the republican party and their Congressional candidates. Let the friends of a compromise in New Hampshire begin with adopting something like the Crittenden propositions of pacification as the platform of their Congressional ticket; and we believe that upon this test the people of that State

they will give a verdict in favor of a Union saving compromise that will create at once a general Northern reaction, and convince Mr. Lincoln, bis Premier, his Cabinet and his party, that if they would save themselves they must sacrifice their offensive anti-slavery abstractions upon the altar of the Union.

Upon the test and with the result indicated in New Hampshire, it is morally certain that a similar response would follow the same appeal to the people of Connecticut and Rhode Island The pressure of this fearful crisis of suspense and suspension, of political derangements and business disasters, has brought the people of New England to some appreciation of the cash value of the Union, and of the South under our general government. We therefore conclude that after another month or two of this crisis they will be in a proper frame of mind to abandon their impracticable doctrines of "human freedom" and negro philanthropy, for the sake of that rich Southern market for their more substantial "Yankee notions," which will be lost with the separation of the South from the Union.

We have appealed to the President elect and to his appointed Premier, to come forward to the rescue of the country. They have responded in vague and indefinite promises of conciliation, and in dark and ominous hints of coercion, in which we find very little of hope or encouragement. We have appealed to Congress, and both houses of Congress have practically confessed their inability to grasp or to understand the causes, the tendencies or the dangers of this novel, startling and incomprehensible Southern revolution. We have appealed to the State authorities of the grea central States of New York and Pennsylvania to call in each a State Convention in behalf of the Union, and the only response we hear is the "enforcement of the laws." Meantime, the strong opposing currents of Union and disunion are approaching each other, and how are we to turn them aside into the channels o

We have only left us this last resort of a direct appeal to the people of the North. We can reach them through these approaching New England State elections. Let, then, the issue indicated be made in New Hampshire, and the result there may be decisive, either for a restoration of the Union, in a liberal compromise from the North, or for the division of the Union into two, three or half a dozen petty and belligerent republics.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF THE CITY GOVERN-MENT-WHAT IS TO BECOME OF NEW YORK? -The government of the city of New York is reduced to a mere succession of petty quarrels between the co-ordinate boards of the Corporation, the county boards, the Mayor, Aldermen, Supervisors, the Police Commissioners and executive officers of the departments. Some onbranch of the government is perpetually at war with another; to-day it is the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen that are in controversy; then It is the Supervisors and the Mayor, while the Legislature and the city are always engaged in s conflict of one kind or another. Meantime the finances are in jeopardy, the police establishment is wretchedly mismanaged, and the whole fabric of government is going to ruin. Where all this is to end it is not easy to see. All around us revolution is progressing, and the total destruction of the confederacy is threatened. There is a probability that the country may be divided into two separate confedera cies-that of the North and that of the South viewing the condition of affairs in their present aspect, one hardly knows where to look for hope or aid to guide us out of the difficulty.

And if it must come to this-if we are to have what position is New York to assume? We are not prepared to advise the secession of the city from the State, as has been suggested in other quarters; but there is another and a better course which might be pursued, and yet maintain the independence, the prosperity and the dignity of this great metropolis. If the Union be rent asunder into two confederacies, the federal property and the archives of the nation must be located somewhere besides in the present federal capital. Washington must be abandoned to the government of the South Why not, then, construct a new federal district here? Let us take, for example, the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk (the three latter comprising Long Island), the counties of Richmond and Westchester, and Bergen, in New Jersey, including Newark, and make of them a federal district-a new "District of Columbia." or "District of Washington" if you will-or to be called by any other name. Let the Capitol be erected on the heights of Weehawken, a magnificent site, overlooking the noblest prospect perhaps in the world. Let the government of the entire District be entrusted to the hands of the Congress of the Northern republic, and then we would have some chance of a government which might be called such-secure from the tinkering of the Albany Legislature, and the squabbling of conflicting authorities in the Corporation.

Nature has marked out this locality as the great centre of the country, and in any event New York must maintain her commercial supremacy, whether it be in a republic of thirtythree States, one and indivisible—if Providence shall so will it-or in a confederacy limited to fewer number, north of a dividing line. In he event of separation, then, let the seat of the federal government be located here. As for the buildings now occupied by the government at Washington, they could be disposed of at auction to the South for whatever they will

WORK FOR THE GRAND JURY .- The Grand Jury, in obedience to Judge Smalley's charge have summoned a large number of witnesses to testify as to the sale and transission of arms and munitions of war to the seceding Southern States. Among other persons who have been summoned to appear and testify is Mr. John Hoey, the Superintendent, of Adams & Co.'s Express, a concern which does the largest amount of the carrying trade between the North and the South. This is all very well but we hope that the Grand Jury will not ston here. Treason is defined by Judge Smalley to be giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and the Court bolds South Carolina to be the enemy. Now, if the gunnyaker or hardware dealers are guilty of treason, why are not the butchers, the poulterers and the flour merels ants equally responsible to the law? Certainly the sending of a turkey, or a bushel of coru, or a barrel of flour, is as beinous an offence as the transmission of a rifle or a cannon. So let

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY THE WORK OF THE POLITICIANS.- It is a sorry sight to see this great nation going to pieces after eighty years of unexampled prosperity, and at a time, too, when all the material elements of continued success, wealth, power and greatness are present to a degree that no other country on the face of the earth ever possessed at any one period in the history of nations. And this sight is all the more deplorable when we consider the miserable influences and agencies which are bringing about this terrible calamity; for it is not the people who decree the ruin of the republic; it is being destroyed against their will; yet they are not permitted to raise a voice or un arm in its defence. Two to one of the voters of the country are in favor of the Union and the constitution, and against sectional parties and fanatical abstractions. Who, then, are the duthors of all the mischief which is precipitating the country into utter ruin? The politicians of the North and the South-a set of irresponsible men, without stake in the country, with nothing to lose by its disruption, without property and without credit. These are the nen, who, with a few exceptions, are nothing but mere adventurers, that comprise the class of politicians in both sections of the country There are perhaps a thousand or so of them in Congress and other places of trust North and South, and they are backed by a few thousand more outside of official stations; yet this handful of adventurers are leading over thirty millions of people to the brink of an abyss in which all the interests of the nation, the prosperity of years, the very life of the republic it-

self, are about to be engulfed. It is this thirty millions of people whe, by their labor and industry, have made the country prosperous and great, not the few thousand politicians. And is it not sad to behold this mise rable crew of selfish, irresponsible individuals plunging this noble country into anarchy and civil war for a mere abstraction about a question as to whether the negro shall remain at one side of a particular line or at the other side? For this, after all, apart from the constitutional question as to the rights of the South, is the actual issue. If the subject was taken out of the hands of the politicians to-morrow, and left to the people themselves, it would be amicably settled in a week.

GOV. FLOYD'S POST PRANDIAL CONFIDENCES .-In his after dinner speech at Richmond Governor Floyd has justified all the hard things that have been lately said of him. Notwith standing his well known laxity of principles, he had got credit for some of the instincts of a gentleman. His betrayal on this occasion of the confidential transactions of his department has undeceived those who had this small amount of faith in bim.

There is no example on record of an ex-Cabinet minister so utterly disgracing himself. Whatever may be the circumstances under which men quit office, it is a well understood obligation that they shall not violate the confidence reposed in them by their colleagues in heir official intercourse. Did no such under standing exist, the conventional usages amongst gentlemen ought to have been sufficient to keep Mr. Floyd's lips sealed on the subject of the communications that had passed between him, the President and General Scott in reference to the South. Nothing can justify their exposure to the world, though the matter disclosed is of little consequence; and it was the more unnecessary, seeing that no one expected or demanded such an infraction of

official and social obligations at his hands.
It turns out, however, that this independen of the observances prevailing amongst men of honor is nothing new with Governor Floyd. It is stated by one of our Washington correspondents that, whilst the Covode Committee was sitting, the ex-Secretary was in the habit of transmitting private communications to the chairman, impugning the purity of various members of the administration, but more especially that of the President himself. This was, of course, done to divert attention from the peculation and defalcations which have since leaked out in his own department. Why does not Mr. Floyd, in his bibulous expansiveness, give us some explanation of the charges that have been preferred in connection with the latter? If he is worth anything to the secessionists his value will be doubled when he clears his skirts of these ugly transactions.

TREASON HATCHING NORTH-PLOT FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE HARBOR DEFENCES OF NEW YORK .- It is rumored and believed in certain circles that a large military force is being enrolled in this city for the purpose of seizing on the forts in the barbor of New York as soon as civil war breaks out at Charleston, or anywhere else at the South. It is said that from three to five thousand men have been already enlisted under various pretexts; some for the purpose of assisting the South, some for the nurpose of protecting the city, and some for the purpose of acting as a defensive corps in the event of the secession of the city from the State. All these pretences have been used for the purpose of getting together this force, but it is believed that its real object is what we have stated—the seizure of the harbor defences.

Such are the perils to which the obstinacy of the republican leaders is exposing this peaceful community. We have in vain warned them that civil war cannot break out any where within the limits of the republic without its evils being brought home to us. There are too many important interests concentrated in this. the great commercial centre of the Union, for it not to be made the object of plots and conspiracies of one kind or another. In revolutionary times the greater the wealth of a locality the greater is its danger from a sudden surprise. There are always to be found plenty of internal traitors to ald those without.

The duty of the authorities in this emergency s plain. The law has armed them with ample powers to defeat all such schemes. Let the United States Grand Jury at once take cognisange of the matter, and have the parties who are getting up this mysterious military organi zation before them.

HIS VOICE IS STILL FOR WAR. - Something nust be done about the Chevalier Webb. 17 has broken out again in a terrible attack of italies and capitals, paper bullets against the South, quoting portions of Seward's emineatly pacific speech. Webb, whose temper always gets the better of his logic, comes out in a flerce fighting pronunciamiento. According to Webb, Lincoln will call on the States t furnish men enough to retake all the Southern forts, and that small job will be very quickly performed. He says further, on this bead, that Seward's speech will prepare the way for the

inte the very vitals of the traitors," and making them generally shake in their shoes. Webb's idea is that there is to be a general hang man's jubilee after the 4th of March, and that Lincoln and Seward are to subdue the South with force. It is to be hoped that our military cotemporary will make good his words, and appear among the troops who are to retake the forts. armed and equipped for active service. That musket to which he alluded in 1856, and the mahogany stock pistols used in his grand affair with Duff Green, must be got ready for the emergency. Unless the Chevalier Webb keeps cool, must put himself upon a war footing at once. As he and Wise are spoiling for a fight, why not let them take it out between them?

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS-THE OPERA .- In spite of the wars and rumors of wars about us, the fashionable world is indulging in the gayeties usual at this season of the year, public amusements are well patronized, and the people of the metropolis, in which general term are included the suburban cities, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., seem to have made up their minds to ake things easily. The Brooklyn opera goers have opened their new theatre under favorable anspices, and have subscribed very liberally for an Opera season of six nights, alternating with the performances in Irving place, where the artists' campaign will be commenced on next Monday night. Brooklyn is so near to us and so inseparably connected with us that it may be properly claimed as a part of this city, and its Opera House as a sort of sublieutenant to our Academy of Music. From all appearances the associated artists, under the capable direction of Muzio, will succeed. Among other attractions, they purpose to bring out Verdi's latest work, which concludes with a grand scene representing a masquerade ball, from which the opera takes its title. Ladies and gentlemen unconnected with the theatre but in fancy costume, will join in this scene and a great deal of amusement may be expect ed. It would be a good idea if some noted public characters could be prevailed upon to figure on the stage in this scene. Beecher might go as Marall, Webb as Bombastes Furioso, Raymond as Tom Thumb, and Greeley as one of Fox's martyrs.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Our Springfield Correspondence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12, 1861. Elect-Prominent Western Politicians on Hand-Log rolling—Legislative Doings—Re-Election; of Senat Trumbull—Mr. Seward as Premier—General Rejoicing Another Stumbling Block—Impudence of Indiana and Pennsylvania Office Seekers—Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural—

In a preceding letter allusion has already been made to the probability that the South would be at best repreented by only two members, including Mr. Bates, in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. That its restriction to that number now appears to be all but certain may well be stated this contingency would doubtless till the minds of many with grave apprehensions. But the coot observer of th ourse of Southern events will be apt to acknowledge that, unless a great reaction takes place within the nex our weeks, they will render such a complexion of the Cabinet inevitable. The present condition of Mr. Buchanan's ministerial council foreshadows this. When he—thdemocratic President-the yielding friend of the Southfinds himself unable to retain more than the stated num ber in his Cabinet, how can it be expected that his re publican successor will be able to secure the services of nore representatives from the section of the country now arrayed in hostility against the federal government? Th truth of the matter is, that as the disunion fever spreads, the possibility of fluding suitable material is growing less, and that, in the face of Mr. Buchanan's experience, the Mr Lincoln than the risk of being unjustly charged with sectional preferences.

Although the President has been enjoying much more est and peace since the abandonment of his daily levees that while they were in full blast, his appearance plainly thing he is now enjoying. The concerned expression of his pallid features tells a meaningful tale. I understand that petitions and recommendations for office come upon him in daily increasing showers as the time of his in auguration approaches. The politicians of the Keyston State are said to be particularly impatient to secure then share of the spoils. They seem to claim the sole merit nominating and electing the republican President.

The rebellious movements in the South naturally give he President elect the most concern. Not that he feel n any way responsible for them. But the prevaiing incertainty as to the final issue of the Southern risis greatly embarrasses him in the first and most con equential of his duties, viz:-the construction of his abinet and the preparation of his inaugural. Considerable pipelaying and logrolling are now doing

oth in legislative and Presidential spheres, by State poliicians. The division of the federal patronage will doubt ess be made previous to the departure of the President ect for Washington.

The only business thus far transacted by the Legisla-ture has been the passage of a bill making certain approriations for expenses incurred during the last session, and the re-election in the course of this afternoon of La man Trumbull to the United States Senate for another erm of six years, commencing on the 1st of March next. The affair came off unaccompanied by any extra demonstrations, with the exception of an outburst of enthus astic applause when his election was formally proclaimed by the Speaker. No speeches were made on the occasion Mr. Lincoln was present while the vote was being taken. He first went up into the gallery and stoamong the general crowd. On being noticed, however, by some members on the floor, no was taken down and furnished with a seat. Just two years ago an act was consummated in the same hall that was then looke apos by him as the greatest political disaster of his life And yet that very misfortune made him what he is now For bad he then succeeded in supplanting Douglas in the United States Senate he would never have attained to the

The official aunouncement of Mr Seward's acceptance of the Secretaryship of State was made here simultaneously with the appearance of the paragraph in the Alhany Eccuring Journal telegraphed to the press last eccuing. The feeling of satisfaction it produced among our repul licans was intense. It dispelled at once all doubts and apprehensions as to the character of the Cabinet. It was received as an earnest that capacity and honesty really formed the standard of the President elect in selecting its component elements, and raised the latter immensely in the eyes of his supporters The lips of all overflowed with his praise. The members of the Legislature, above all, appeared to be delighted with the encouraging intelligence. They all think that, with Mr. Seward at the head of the Department of State, Mr. Lincoln's administration will at once command general respect and confidence both at home and abroad.

It is understood here that Mr. Seward's inclination ran in the direction of a foreign mission, and that his relucsance to serve at home was indicated, as stated by me as the time, during Thurlow Weed's visit. But the President elect did not abandon the bope of severing his administrative co-operation spon this intimation, but gave bim ample time to reconsider, during which the Senator's friends wrought the change of resolution just made known. The result would doubtless have been different did not the Souther? imbroglio render a conflict all but inevitable The misuagement of our foreign relations is likely to require just as much statesmanship, in case a general secession of the slaveholding States should take place, as that of our internal affairs.

A hue and cry, almost as great as that levelled at Cameron, is now being brought to bear upon the President elect in connection with his alleged intention to invite Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, to s place in his Cabinet. The mental calibre of that choice of the Hoosler politicians seems to be thought altogether inadequate to a creditable ulfliment of the duties of Secreta y of the Interior; but the preprinte in his favor is bonded by Henry S. Lane and defeat of the disunioniets, by "striking fear other Indiana mutadors, who claim more than ordinary

gnificance for themselves, and more than ordinary pronence for their claims; and beace the result of the gitation, pre and con, is doubtful.

The office seeking represents sylvania, the two States that pretend to have done more systemia, the two States that pretend to have done more tewards nominating and electing Mr. Lincoln than any others, have already caused trouble enough to the President elect by their impudent forwardness and dicatorial presumptions to square any claims for extra allowances they may possibly have. Their wrangles for place are disgusting to behold. It is se-vious that they only want an intellectual nullity in their epresentation in the Cabinet, in order to be least interfered with in the appropriation and distribution of the subordinate spoils.

President elect is making the first draft of his Inaugural Address. This report is, however, without any foundation in fact. The change the posture of public affairs is new daily undergoing renders it necessary for him to put of the discharge of this important task to the latest possible

The few visiters he now receives seek him at his not vate dwelling. To his correspondence he attends, how-ever, with his secretary, in an office rented by him a few

days ago in the business part of the city.

The dite of the political world of this State are now here. Among the more prominent characters are Judge Davis, W. B. Ogden, N. B. Judd, Governors Moore and Yates, G. Koerner, Judge Catron, J. M. Palmer, Dr. Ray, of the Chicago Tribune; E. Wilson, of the Chicago Journal Young Kammon and others,

The Eastern arrivals at the leading hotels are G. Wilson, G. W. Jenks, of New York city; R. D. Allen, of Boston; W. D. Bunting, of Cleveland, and G. Bigler, of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Dean Richmond, Church and Seymour in Council Daniel Ulmann's Lantern Shining on the Legislature—The Basis of the Report of the House Committee on Federal Relations- A Minority Report to be Submitted-Republicans Refuse to Submit the Question to the People-Bill to Appoint Referees in New York-A Proposition to Purchase the Slaves in the Border Slave States,

> Ac., Ac.,

ALBANY , Jan. 17, 1861. Dean Richmond, Sandford E. Church, Horatio Seymour here yesterday, and passed the day and evening in sum-moning the attendance of their party members in the Legislature, for the purpose of considering the subject of immediately calling a State Convention of their party. The Dean was in high spirits and was loud in his exclamations to save the Union. The scheme on the tapis is te have the democratic members of the Legislature issue a call for the Convention to assemble atjas early period, as possible. They will probably decide the question to day, and if the call is issued it will be done within the next twenty-four hours.

A large number of the republican politicians have found their way here during the last twenty-four hours. Among the number is Daniel Ulmann, who is on his rem Springueld, the Mecca of the republican party. He paid a visit to the Legislature, and was received with great sclat by the republican members. It is not at all improbable that he will enter the Senatorial race; if so he will no doubt make good time amongst the numerous nags entered for that race, and by the aid of his Hindoo lantern may be able to keep to the top of his speed both night and day. It is now generally understood that Wm. Curtis Novos

is in the ring, fairly entered for the race, all rubbed his patriotism yesterday by exhibiting a watch, rare, an cient and curious, from the fact of its being worn by Washington during the winter that he was stationed at Valley Forge. We are promised a lively and interesting

Valley Forge. We are promised a lively and interesting race.

The report of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations does not seem to meet with any general endorsement. It is looked upon as a very good history of the question, considered from the stanipoint whence they looked at the subject, but wholly without any provision to provide for its settlement. It is more an argumentative than facts and documents.

The House committee on this question held another meeting this morning, and after a lengthy discussion finally agreed upon a basis of their report. The report will be written this afternoon and presented to morrow. The basis of their agreement embedies a portion of Robinson's and Crittenden's answered to the latest the duty of he cancer to do all within its power to bring about an micable adjustment of the difficulties, reiterates its devocate to the constitution and the Union, and pledges its upport in the enforcement of the laws, and for the purpose of restoring peace and quiet to the country, recommends the division of the territories into two States, the dividing line to be the old Missouri Compromise line, and ecommends their immediate admission under constitutions republican in form, provided that by so doing the South will be satisfied, and cease their hostility to the government. It will be seen that they couple with the

commends their immediate admission under constituions republican in form, provided that by so doing the
south will be satisfied, and cease their hostility to the
government. It will be seen that they couple with the
recommendation a proviso not to adopt it unless acceptable to the Southern States.

A number of these who at first favored Crittenden's
amendments have found that they do not present any immediate settlement of the question, unless the South
will take them on faith, believing that the Legislatures
will adopt them, whilst the other proposition can be at once
fixed by Congress, provided the pothouse politicians who
are now assembled there et a little common sense govern
their action for forty eight hours. The agreement of the
committee is only a basis for their report, which they
have ordered to be dustred and submitted to
the committee to morrow morning. There will
be a minority report presented. It will depend
very much upon the wording of the majority
report how many will sign the minority. I am satisfied
that at least two persons will join in the minority report,
and that they will take strong grounds against the right
of secession, and call upon the members elected to the
next Congress to meet at Washington on the 4th of March
and take such measures as will silay the excitement now
dividing the country from one end of the Union to the
other.

There is a general disposition on the part of the republicans not to submit the adject to the people. They say,
in defence of their position, that the people of this State
would agree to concede everything to the South to satisfy
them, even to the submit it to them.

would agree to concede every min the territory and them, even to the surrender of all the territory and the establishment of slavery in the free States. Because the people would be willing, as they say, to do all this for peace, they will not submit it to them. If the democratic members of this Logislature are wise they will teel independent on a proposition to submit the whole question to the people, and let them put themselves on record either in referring it to the source of all power in this country, or showing that they are omiviling to trust their own considerable will give them a good reason to believe that the latter will give them a good reason to believe that they will not trust them again.

The House has been at work in carnest this morning, and had really turned off considerable work. The vassar

The House has been at work in carnest this morning, and had ready to need off considerable work. The Vassar Female College bill passed that body this morning by a large majority, thus giving to Mr. Vassar an opportunity of appropriating a portion of his framenae fortune in a way that will be of some public beuesit. It was stated in debale to-day that he had already set apart two hundred acres for the college. This would look as though he contemplated a grand Central Park and play ground for the institution—hit to be got up on a magnificent scale.

Mr. Riingwood's bit to authorize Richmond county to raise thirty-six thousand dollars also passed the House, Several notices were given upon bits relating to all manner of questions, several relating to the city of New York and Brookiny, but of no general public interest.

The Senate specific upon terious local bills. This colly issuire worthy of note was the personal explanation of two or three of the Senators, who were membors of phe Committee on Federal Relations, for their course in signing the reject presented by that committee yester-

signing the report presented by that committee yeater-day. The Senators seemed to be quite too sensitive over their action in this respect, for nobody will be killed by the report.

Mr. Birdsall introduced the following bill this morning in regard to referees in the Feel wing bill this morning

Mr. Birdsall introduced the following bill this morning in regard to referees in the First Judicial district:—
Sec 1. The Judges of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial district, the judges of the Superior Court of the city of New York, and the Judges of the Court of Common Fless for the city and county of New York, are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint twenty responsible persons to act as referees in all actions legally referable in said courts in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Said Judges shall meet in convention on the —day of —, 1861, to make such appoint sec. 2. Said Judges shall meet in convention on the — tay of —, 1861, to make such appointments, and may adjourn from time to time, not to exceed ten days, until the appointments shall be made.

Sec. 3. A majority of the votes of the Judges attending any of the meetings berein provided shall be effectual to make an appointment under this act, or to remove a referee as provided, or to adjourn and in case of a tie vote upon any question groperly before said Judges, the same shall be deemed lest.

Sec. 4. The referees appointed by this act shall have the same, and no greater, power or authority as a new conferred by law upon referees appointed by course of record of the State.

Now conter of this State
Sec. 6. The referees so appointed shall be of the degree
of counselors to the supreme Court, and shall reside to

Set. 6. Somewhat is the supreme Court, and shau rease in the city of New York.

Mr. Young, democrat, from New York, has given notice of an inservent debtor bill. The main onacting section is as follows:—Every inselvent debtor may be duchinged from his debts in the cases and to the extent in this act provided, propous existing an argument of all his estate for the benefit of his creations, and upon complying with the provisions herematic cost med provided, however, that nothing heretic contained all he defined to apply to any debt contracted or owing by an executor, similar agrain, chardless of the suprementations of the contracted or owing by an executor, similar agrains, chardless of the suprementations. dian of irosier, is no express of his trus contracted in a file any capacity, or to a

The balance of the bar, which is somewhat lengthy, re. f. of the land is yearing, and a talk the bill pused but white. The foregoing asthru does